THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Samuel D. Patterson & Co. Publishers.

NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT CHESNUT STREET.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847. WHOLE NO. 1335.

Original Poetry.

THE WIDOW'S LAMENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY JOHN HOLLOD.

I mourn not that the happy hours
Of youth are fled and gone;
Nor do I mourn because I'm left
In this wide world alone.
I mourn not that my home-friend
Is numbered with the dead;
Nor do I mourn for happiness
That years ago has fled.

I mourn not that an attitude
A wanderer I must be,
With none to dry the falling tear,
Or soothe my misery.
I mourn not for my wasted wealth,
That vanished like the dew,
Nor for false friends that long ago
Have proved themselves untrue.

I mourn not that my orphan babe
Is doom'd this world to roam,
Without a father's kindness,
Or place to call its home
The cradle of scorn I still could bear,
The scoff—all thought I'd borne—
But unseen I must whisper to that
He fills the widow's grave.

Northumberland, Feb. 20th, 1847.

TO LITTLE NELL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Call me sweet names, dearer, call me a bird,
Little Nell.

I'll call thee all, my "Little Nell,"
All that love's honest words can tell;
For wedding food, whose feast no stress
Calls back the wand'ring heart again
I'll call thee too my budding flower,
Filling life's darkened, gloomy bower
With sweet humanity and verse,
Like th' Eunine, where each eyes meet
The spicy zephyrs from afar.
Yes, Nell, my guiding star,
Burning nightly in the dark blue sky,
Bright emblem of thy purity!
I'll call thee, Nell, my dearest ear,
Nell, my heart, my glowing sun,
My hope, my breath, my life—Nell!
Nell! shall I ever call them—nay!

A. M. H.

Original Sketch.

OLD FRIENDS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY F. E. F., AUTHOR OF "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE," &c. &c.

"What softened remembrances come o'er the heart,
In giving to those we've known long a part!
The sorrows, the joys of which once they were part,
Still round them, like viewless spells, hovering,
As letters some hand hath invisibly traced,
When held to the flame will steal out to the sight,
So memory's fond touch lingers around the heart
The warmth of a moment like this brings to light."
Melodist.

"There's an old lady and gentleman in the parlor, ma'am, who want to see you," said Caroline Dalton to her mother.

"Why did you not say I was engaged, as I do ated you, Caroline?" said Mrs. Dalton, with some vexation.

"I did, mamma," replied Caroline, "but they seemed so disappointed, and asked at what time they could see you, that I thought if you were not very busy you had it the see them now."

"But I am very busy," continued Mrs. Dalton, impatiently. "Besides, I am not dressed," she said, glancing at the looking glass and seeking her cap.

"You need not dress to see them," said Caroline, carelessly. "However, when shall I tell them to call again?"

"Does this cap look well enough?" inquired her mother, half hesitatingly?

"Plenty," replied the daughter, who did not see that either the cap or the company were matters of much importance; and Mrs. Dalton, after giving her dress a shake and her cap an additional touch, descended to the drawing-room to receive her visitors.

"My dear friend!" exclaimed the stranger, as she advanced to meet Mrs. Dalton, and kissed her, on the other guard at her with a doubtful, bewildered expression.

"You don't know me. Surely you have not forgotten Fanny Bolton!"

"Fanny Bolton!" exclaimed Mrs. Dalton, in a tone of unusual excitement; and then the two mutual greetings took place, and Mr. Dalton was sent for. And the joy of the old friends all around seemed so great, that Caroline concluded it no use even mind who they could be, and here it happened that she had never heard of these dear friends before!

"And how will you be looking, Hannah?" resumed Mrs. Bolton, presently. "I should have known you any where. I do not see that you are changed at all. You look as young as the day you married," which remark rather amused Caroline, who thought that her mother could not have been the most blooming or freshest of brides if that observation was true; but Mrs. Dalton evidently was nothing so very amusing in all this, for she only smiled and sighed, as if accounting for a fact that might very well be.

"My health has been excellent, and that is a great point, you know."

"Oh! very thing," answered the other, and then the two old ladies resumed their talk fully to convince the opinion that Time had little to do with such changes, unless helped on by sorrow or sickness and after settling to their mutual satisfaction the fact of their unaltered looks and perpetual youth, they proceeded to inquire into each other's domestic matters, their number of children, &c. when Caroline was again called forward and introduced by her mother, who seemed rather annoyed at the fact that she daughter did not appear so enamored to meet the old friend she had never seen before, as herself, while Mrs. Bolton gazed at her smilingly and said,

"She is wonderfully like you, Hannah," and stranger it is how we forget a face, and how very my first feeling as I entered the room was that your daughter was yourself; and I was upon the point of embracing her, when the sight of her face recalled me to myself. And that little one yonder is your youngest, I suppose?"

"That is my eldest child," replied Mrs. Dalton, as she called the girl towards her.

"Your grand-child? Is it possible?" exclaimed Mrs. Bolton, in tones of undisguised amazement. "How time flies. And let me see, you were married some years after I was."

"Just three," replied Mrs. Dalton. "You were married about the same time as sister Betty, in '93, I in '95."

"Was it so early as that?" replied Mrs. Bolton. "I thought it was later. The first few years of one's married life appear so long and the others so short! My grand-children seem to have grown up very naturally around me, but to see yours, strikes me strangely. If it were not for those young people about us, we should scarce realize the lapse of years. And how is your sister Hetty?" continued Mrs. Bolton, with much interest. "How does she look?"

"You will find Hetty sadly changed," answered Mrs. Dalton. "Her health has been poor, and she has had a good many trials. Hetty is broken. She looks old" on which Caroline could not help smiling as she said in a low voice to her friend Kate Lewis, "Why, what does mamma mean? Aunt Hetty a old."

"And where is Susan Colden?" continued Mrs. Bolton. "I have lost sight of her for some years."

"She is living in the city," answered Mrs. Dalton. "She looks as well as ever. She is a wonderful looking woman. She has not lost a tooth, and wears her own hair."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Bolton, in tones of the utmost surprise and interest, and to have heard the old ladies talk, one would have thought teeth and hair, the rarest of earthly possessions, and then followed questions and answers, and long histories of people, that to Caroline seemed endless; for Mrs. Bolton living in a retired part of the State had a curiosity and interest in her early friends and all their concerns which bore the fresh stamp of the country, and which was not to be satisfied by general answers, and in fact Mrs. Dalton appeared to take as much pleasure in communicating information as did her friend in receiving it.

To the young girls sitting and chatting at a distant part of the room, the occasional snatches of conversation that reached their ears, between the pauses in their own were highly diverting. Mrs Bolton asking after what seemed to them such old, old people, and when Mrs. Dalton asked in a tone of great interest and sympathy after an elder sister of Mrs. Bolton, who, it seemed, had been dead some years, their merriment reached its climax, for Mrs. Bolton appeared quite shocked, and Mrs. Dalton much embarrassed as she endeavored to account for having forgotten a fact which really quite affected her at the time. But such is the tide of city life, that memory can scarce register anything beyond the circle of family and familiar events that are constantly pressing on the heart and mind.

Meantime Mr. Dalton was discoursing with Mr. Bolton on the changes years had effected in the progress of both country and town, the state of politics, and public funds, with an occasional digression to remind Caroline that she must not have caught a name from the lips of one of their wives, but always with this difference, that while the latter talked of family affairs, births, and weddings, the gentlemen invariably inquired as to their prosperity and fortune.

"How did Caroline succeed in that speculation of his?" And Flemming has grown very rich, has he not?" And then followed histories of those who had lost by the bank, and others who had made or ruined themselves by cotton, &c.

"Mr. Fleming seems to have had a singularly happy fate," remarked Mrs. Bolton. "Fortune seems to have smiled upon her in every aspect."

"There was something about complaining in her tone, that seemed to intimate that her old friend had had more than her share of blessings, for Mrs. Dalton's answer was,

"Yes—she has been in many respects a very prosperous woman, but she has had her trials too." Mrs. Bolton looked very much interested, and her voice grew more cheerful as she said, "Indeed," and thereupon followed a low murmuring conversation, which ended in its grave tone of sympathy and interest, but in what consisted the peculiar trials of their rich friend, did not reach the ears of the young party at the other end of the room.

And then the children of the old set were discussed, and it was agreed on both sides that none of the children were as handsome as their parents had been, and none of the sons would ever equal what their fathers were now; and certainly a remarkably good world have come to the conclusion that the human race was fast deteriorating, had not the same observations been made from the time of Adam down.

Mr. Bolton now asked for some directions and information, for which Mr. Dalton was obliged to refer to his daughter Caroline, who answered promptly, and as it seemed to her young friend, clearly; but Mr. Bolton looked puzzled for a moment, and then very slowly repeated one of his questions, whereupon her father said somewhat impatiently,

"Don't speak so fast, Caroline, and turning to his friend he continued.

"The young people now a days clip their words so—that I have no understanding them." Mrs. Dalton very innocently observed that "it was very remarkable, but she remembered hearing her in order to her daughter Caroline, when a child, and that she thought the present generation talked even faster now than they had done then, for she did not pretend to understand what was going on around her, and

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

TERMS.

Single copies $5 per annum in advance—$2 if not paid in advance.

For $5 in advance one copy will be sent three years To Clubs we make the following generous offers:

1 COPIES.	$5.00	PER ANNUM.
5 "	$10.00	"
13 "	$15.00	"
25 "	$20.00	"

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance.

Letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

Remember most postage rates the Post Office removed January, so that in which the paper is to be addressed.

For THREE DOLLARS, we will send one copy of the Saturday Evening Post for one year, and one of "Neal's Pictorial Magazine" for one year, or, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post for one year, and one copy of "Tom Foozeman," a Satirical Novel, published in 1847.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of Godey's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine, or Peters' Pictorial Magazine; two copies of the Saturday Evening Post, and one copy of either the Ladies' National Magazine, Peters' Pictorial Magazine, or "The Humbug," for 1847—or we will send two copies of the Saturday Evening Post, and one copy of Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

For TEN DOLLARS, we will send one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of "The Pennsylvania," for 1847, and one copy of either the Ladies' National Magazine, Peters' Pictorial Magazine, Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

TO THOSE IN ARREARS.

Subscribers who are in arrears, will please send to their respective post office, without waiting to be called upon by our collectors.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the following named persons who are in arrears for this paper.

Of J. P. Brown, Esq., late of State P. O., Kentucky.
Of Jas. A. Burlage, late of Gueenbyrer', S. Carolina.
Of Wm. S. Ware, late of Pendleton, Kentucky.
Of Jackson Hedley, late of Small Shoals, Georgia
Of Wm. Waggoner, late of do.
Of Danl. Harper, late of Phoenixville, Pa.
Of Thos. M. Rennie, late of Carrollton, Alabama
Of Post Master at New London, New York.
Of Dr. Patty, Post Master, late of Lake County, Miss.
Of Z. St. Whitington, " do. &c.
Of D. F. Day, late of do. &c.
Of Wm. Phillips, late of New Orelans, Pa.

AGNES; OR, THE POSSESSED.

A TALE OF MESMERISM.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our large and rapidly increasing circle of readers, that we shall commence in our next number, the publication of a most thrilling tale, with the above title, written for the Post by T. S. Arthur, Esq. The novelty of the subject, the exciting character of the incidents, and the moral tendency of the story, are such as to give "Agnes; or, The Possessed," an interest and popularity not surpassed, we think, by any tale ever published by the American newspaper press. Those individuals who have been *intending to subscribe for a long time,* and yet putting off the good work from week to week, have now a most rapid opportunity to begin with this admirable production. A limited number of extra copies will be printed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE HUMOR OF LOVE is received.
J. T. F's Enigma shall take its turn
THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE is unavoidably good enough for the Post.
NAPOLEON'S STAR. This piece is very well versified, but there is an obscurity in the leading idea which compels us to decline it. We think, however, that it has some study and more the author might write well.
THE SAILOR BOY'S POEM is accepted.

ANOTHER ENGLISH TOURIST.

We do not know whether we have been more amused than in reading a volume just published, entitled "Two Statesmen of America," by Lieut. Mytton Maury. This lady is the very antipodes of Mrs. Trollope. The latter was all honor-juice and vinegar; while Mrs. Maury overflows with milk of human kindness—or, rather, the milk *and water.* Everybody and everything is charming, according to Mrs. Trollope, was an insufferable, vulgarity and tobacco reptile reeks up her "impressions" of America; while, with Mrs. Maury, everything and everybody is all smiles and rainbow—she only met one person, in the fifteen months she spent in this country, "who treated her or her son with the slightest disrespect." Accordingly, she praises all our statesmen in the aim "without distinction of party," as the calls he politics meetings were in a great while ago. Calhoun is her prime favorite,—but then Clay is also a perfect gem; C. J. Ingersoll is a paragon of perfection —and Webster is not far behind him; Poinsett, Mr. Seward, Benton, J. Q. Adams, Buchanan, Hannegan, Haywood, Bakery Hughes, &c. &c., all come in for a most overflowing bumper of praises—and in relation to the last named gentleman, Bishop Hughes, we are furnished with the interesting information, that he possessed *peculiar and unbounded love of fine beans,* which at often distinguished men of studied character.

Mrs. Maury appears to have been upon very intimate terms with all the above gentlemen, but, for the life of us, we cannot see by her book why she should be—unless, she is a very beautiful woman, which perhaps might account for it. On 6-4 our worthy Congressmen know that "a chair was among them, that none" and therefore it has have their portrait!—No, no, pertain the suspicion we merely thought we would suggest it, as the only rational explanation that occurred to us of the sentence attentions that were lavished upon our host can by every one, from the smallest dunce.

Mrs. Maury, notwithstanding she is the mother of eleven children, seems to be an enthusiastic creature. Upon one occasion while Mr. Maury was speaking in the house, she was so enraptured by his words that she threw him down her glove from the Ladies' gallery. But we must put this fertiling incident in the writer's own language —

"In the excitement of the moment I threw down my glove to the speaker. It fell at his side. The *chivalrous* Hannegan instantly picked it up, *pressed it to his lips,* looked up to me, *The gallery bowed and placed it in his bosom.* The fortunate glove was transmitted by the next mail to the lady of the Senator, then in Indiana. *I preserve the key hanging below to me.* The clasp for the gallantry of the honorable Indiana to an English woman."

What an affecting scene! Surely such exhibitions were not seen in the English legislative hall, or else Burke would not have had the effrontery to stand up boldly and declare that "the Age of Chivalry was gone." And yet, unless we are much mistaken was, the world must probably would have remained in entire ignorance of it, had it not happily been published to it by one of the impassioned actors. We are attentive readers of the daily papers, but in no one do we remember to have seen —mentioned. We have seen the numerous reports of Washington correspondents," who write home such foul and circumstantial accounts not only of everything that does not occur in their presence, but even of what is not, but many, very many things more to—why were they all absent at the interesting moment? why was not a single one there to furnish this evanescent flower of sentiment, as it fell into the cold and stifling atmosphere of the nineteenth century?

But we must draw this notice to a close. Would we had time and space to dwell longer upon the extraordinary courtesies shown to Mrs. Maury and her little son, " the Doctor," by all the foremost men of letters—which would elsewhere evidence, by extracts from their speeches, and descriptions of their personal appearance, constitute about nine tenths of her book. But we already have occupied somewhat more *daily* in relation to its contents than we expected to do when we began, we must conclude. Not omitting, however, the expression of our thanks to the fair authoress that, while Mrs Trollope, Fiddler, Marryat and Dickens have filled their books in relation to America with *lies (ha),* she, on the contrary, has favored us with not one.

GAMBLING.

The Legislature of this State, through the instrumentality of *J. H. Green,* the reformed gambler, has lately passed a very severe law against gambling.

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

The Bishop of Rochester, England, died, on the 16th of last month, a sermon in commemoration of this well known philanthropist was one of the "Society of Friends," crowded to overflow by an immense voulse there. The following extract from the Bishop's sermon, in a charming manner, contains a beautiful picture of what is one of the glories of the age we live in —

"He, who in connection with the Society of Friends, was a worthy member of the Church universal, it is true, was not of a communion very large in point of numbers, or in point of influence, but in character, as in consistency, he was a burning and a shining light. Can we doubt that the testimony which he bore to the Truth of God, in the solemn assemblies of his own Christian brethren, was the means of blessing to many?

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Chicago, Illinois, is my Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Messrs. [illegible] are my Travelling Agents in Kentucky.

JOHN MARRINGTON, colored by his N. Scotian, is my Travelling Agent in New Brunswick.

Mr. SHILLY, S. JAMES is our Travelling Agent for the counties of Lincoln, Wilkinson, Amite, Pike and Marion, in Mississippi. *William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stone, John S. Wilcox, Wm. Hamilton, Reuben A. Hoyt, Calvin Cutler, James Darling and Isaac D. Cooper*, in place of B. B. Hayes, resigned.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Travelling Agent for Alabama, and Texas, and

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent in New York.

[illegible] Fellow is our Agent in Pennsylvania.

JAMES [illegible] is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscription fee for this paper in the State of New York.

Local Intelligence.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

The following account of a late case now pending, in which a Western merchant is charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, is from the Public Ledger of this city ——

"At [illegible] of the Court of Quarter Sessions, during last term a bill of indictment was sent before the Grand Jury, charging Major Alonzo G. Daniel, of Kentucky, with obtaining goods under false pretences from several merchants of this city. A true bill was found. A requisition from Gov. Slosum was obtained, and Major Daniel was arrested. The case was dispatched to us next the defendant. He proceeded to Kentucky, and the defendant was delivered up by Gen. Worth, Deputy Sheriff of Boyle County. The prisoner was tried before Judge Bridges, of the Circuit Court, in Danville, Kentucky, and the warrant for his arrest from Governor Shunk was produced by the Sheriff as his authority for making the arrest.

The defendant's counsel then moved for a hearing, which was granted by the court, and a hearing was allowed the parties. On the part of the prosecution, the indictment and the letter of the individual mentioned in the Governor's warrant, that he was a merchant, and that he was in Philadelphia on August 1, 1846, when the goods were purchased. He sold about $5,000 worth of goods for a house and lot, and that he received the goods were in transitu—and the house and lot were exchanged to trustees for the use of his wife and children. The defendant, it was alleged, had sold for a large amount, and had made a disposition of his property (except the house and lot) to his creditors.

The defendant produced proof of his character by respectable witnesses, and testified that on coming to shore that all his property had been converted in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The case was then examined to show that the consignment of the house and lot to his wife and children was in pursuance of a private agreement by letter of his wife before their marriage, which it was understood would be made. This evidence, as well as that showing the condition of the defendant's property, was ruled out by the Court as being irrelevant to the subject. The case was ably argued on both sides, and the question turned entirely upon the fact of identity.

Judge Bridges delivered his opinion, deciding in substance —

That the warrant was in no respect defective, and that the act of the Governor was legal, and the least good and valid so far as the public and third persons were concerned.

That proceeding is under the act of Congress of 1793, and the Quarterly of July 18, 1817, and the question of identity was properly before him. That the Executive of the State has a discretion in the act and of the State officers in making surrender of fugitives from justice.

That he has jurisdiction of the case as to identity only, and cannot go behind the inquiry directed on the Governor's warrant—that the fact was not a question of identity.

The court makes out the case, and the accused must be surrendered to the agent of Pennsylvania, which is ordered.

And Mr. Daniel was surrendered to Mr. Magraw, the agent of Pennsylvania.

The case presented some interesting points which had never before been decided. The decisions of them are highly important to the business community.

Mr. Daniel, on being brought to this city, was held to bail by Judge Lewis in the sum of $5,000 for trial on the bill which had been found by the grand Jury. It was learnt that there are a number of similar charges pending against Mr. Daniel, amounting to an issue."

TURNPIKE FOR SOUTH.—We understand that quite a lively trade has been carried on lately in the transportation of poultry from this city to Salem, New Jersey. Figures has been the means of conveyance. On Monday almost a hundredth of fowls was sent off to several hotel keepers in the farmed city, for the purpose of tickling the palates of the Yankees.

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH.—The corner stone of the new widow, to be erected upon the ruins of the Church of St. Augustine, on Fourth street, below Vine, destroyed by fire in the riots of May, 1844, is to be laid on the first Sunday after Easter next. Preparations for the ceremony will be made immediately after Easter.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city were 70—33 adults and 30 children.

DR. HOLLICK.—The jury in the case of this gentleman, brought in a verdict of —Not Guilty.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE

In the Senate, on the 17th inst. the Vice President presented the petition of John A. Barry, a soldier of Queen Victoria, and plaintiff in the celebrated Barry case, praying the adjudication of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so as to meet his case. This brought up the question whether the Revolutionist alone could petition the Congress of the United States? Mr. Webster contended that he could, and Mr. Calhoun took the opposite ground. Without any decision, the subject was postponed till the following day.

The Three Million Bill came up, and Mr. Chalmers gave the floor to Mr. Calhoun, who said he had obtained it the day previous. Mr. Calhoun spoke with considerable ability in favor of striking a provision from the charge of attempting to stifle debate or during in Congress through the influence of the Union.

On the 18th, the Three Million Bill was taken up. Mr. Butler made a highly interesting speech, principally in reference to the Texas boundary question.

On the 19th, Mr. Calhoun made some interesting remarks in relation to the Wilmot proviso, predicting the result of Barbie controversy, and what course should its principles be carried out, and concluded by offering a resolution of inquiry to the Executive upon the subject.

First. That the territories belonging to the United States are the joint and common property of all the States.

Second, That Congress, as the agent of all the States, has no right to make any law by which they shall be deprived of this full and equal right to any territory acquired or to be acquired.

Third, That any law which would deprive the citizens of any State from emigrating with their property into any territory of the United States, would be inconsistent with the perfect equality of the Union.

Fourth, That the imposition of any condition upon a State in order for its admission into the Union, which is not applicable alike to every State of the public so, would be in direct violation of the constitution, and conflict with the fundamental principles of our system rests.

Mr. Calhoun stated that these resolutions should be printed, which was agreed to. He also hoped that when taken up, Senators would be prepared to vote upon them; it was high time the public should know where the stood.

Mr. Webster said he could not consent to neglect public business in order to consider such a string of abstractions.

Mr. Calhoun had hoped to have had the support of the Senator from Missouri in the first resolution.

Mr. Benton replied that he had never suffered the business of the session to be delayed for the purpose of throwing a firebrand into Congress.

The Three Million Bill came up for consideration. Gen. Cass and Mr. Benton had the floor, the former in favor of the Administration, he contended that in taking Texas, she has lost her war with Mexico, and none actually at war as soon as the annexation was consummated.

On the 20th the bill for the exemption of the duty on books and publications for societies, was passed on the use of colleges, was taken up and passed.

The bill to organize the Territory of Oregon, and then into separate brigades and divisions, and for other purposes, was taken up, and after various amendments passed.

The Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. Dickinson spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, followed.

Mr. Sevier gave notice that on the next Wednesday he should ask for a vote on the bill.

On the 21st, Mr. Soule of Louisiana, addressed the Senate, in a very interesting speech, strongly devoted to his French extract; he went into a history of Texas from the time of its being in the possession of France, to show that the Rio Grande was its true boundary.

He expressed the belief that Vera Cruz would soon be ours, and was in favor of proceeding thence to the City of Mexico, if the overtures of peace were still refused. He condemned the line and course of policy pursued by Mr. Calhoun, and defended the policy of the President.

The Senate went into Executive Session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 17th inst. in the House, the bill to establish a new Territorial Government in Bucks was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and for some time spent in consideration thereof, the Committee rose and reported the amendments to the House. Among them is one changing the name of the territory from Bucks to Minnesota. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill was reported and read twice, to promote the manufacture among the indigent deaf and dumb.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill, which proposes to levy a duty of twenty per cent. upon tea and coffee, ten per cent on lead ingot and other rolled sugar, and, but iron, manufactured by rolling, or pig iron; round iron, as frazier rods of 3-16 to 10-16 of an inch in diameter, inclusive; nail rods, nail rods, slit, rolled or hammered sheet iron, hoop iron, hard or scroll iron, casement rods, slit, rolled or hammered, wood screws of iron, spikes, cut or wrought, and white and red lead. Five per cent on manufactures or cotton, if dyed, colored, printed or stained, exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard. The act to cease two years after peace with Mexico, but the amount to be collected on all goods imported before that day. That all lands belonging to the United States which have been in the market and subject to entry for not less than ten years or over fifteen years may be entered at 50 per acre; over fifteen years, and for not less twenty five years, 75 cents per acre; more than twenty five years, at 50 cents per acre. The act to take effect (this part of it) May 1, 1847, to continue during the war and for six months thereafter.

On the 18th, the bill to continue certain public works in Wisconsin was next considered, when many amendments embracing the protection of the River and Harbor Bill of the last session were proposed. Mr. McClelland moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert substantially the River and Harbor Bill, as long debated at last road, and several amendments to the substitute were proposed. The Committee rose without any action upon the bill.

On the 19th, a joint resolution offered by Mr. McClelland was read twice, authorizing the granting certain unserviceable brass cannon, captured by Gen. Jackson, at Pensacola, to the Jackson Monument Association, to be used in the construction or monument to Gen. Jackson.

The House then took up the private calendar, and several bills passed a single reading. Among the bills; among them bills for the relief of the heirs of Daniel D. Tompkins and John Paul Jones.

On the 20th, the bill to create a new office in the northern part of Michigan, and providing for the sale of the mineral lands, was taken up and passed.

The bill to continue certain public works in Wisconsin, including the valuation of Mr. McClelland, and some other amendments, making it substantially the River and Harbor Bill, was then taken up by a vote of 89 to 72.

On the 21st inst. the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army and Volunteers, for the year ending June 30th, 1848, was under consideration; the whole day in Committee of the Whole. Speeches were made by Messrs. Winthrop, Pendleton, Hough, J. R. Ingersoll and Brinkerhoff. The bill appropriates about thirty millions.

Mr. Winthrop moved to add to the amendment, three provisos—first, that the President shall only expend a proportionate amount of the $50,000,000 during each quarter of the time through which the bill shall be in force. That all money unexpended at the next Congress meets shall be subject to their recommendation or appropriation. That no part of the bill all through sanctioning these appropriations, shall not be considered as sanctioning the acquisition of territory by the dismembering of Mexico.

Mr. Morris of Ohio, rose to a privilege question, and read the Constitution of the United States to the improper conduct in relation to a bill which had passed the House establishing an additional land office in Michigan, and for the sale of Wisconsin and Iowa University Mineral Lands; but subsequently decided the charge, so as to include one member only, (supposed to be Mr. Culloner.) Mr. Collamer declared the bill interested in the Mineral Lands, and an improper one for consideration. A Committee of Investigation was moved, but without action the House adjourned.

General News.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PEACHFIELD BANK.—The Committee of the Legislature of New Jersey have made their report on the subject of the Flanders Bank. The assets of the bank will exceed even the nominal basis as is $18,032 90. The Committee state that the items of $100,000 deposited in other banks" is a Public Ledger entry without date. The assets re gularly entered upon the books amount to but $18,032 90, and the items of $100,000 as called Williams & Ormiston notes, are not considered of the kind proper to be discounted by banks. The Committee recommend the passage of a bill, said to be collateral security, but the other officers know nothing about it. The Directors were not qualified to act, one of them being a bona fide stockholder. On the re-election of the Cashier in 1845, he gave no bond. The stock is divided into 1,800 shares, of which 1,615 are in Beach has 1,800 shares nineteen other persons 185 shares, making a mistake of 5 shares The Committee state that Mr. Bechtel, Cashier, is exempted from all blame.—*U S Gazette*

OPENING OF THE CANALS.—Those great avenues of trade will all be opened in a short time, if the present weather continues, and the immense stocks of flour and grain which have accumulated along their lines will more than fill the vacuum occasioned by the recent shipments to Europe. The Delaware and Raritan Canal will probably be opened in the early part of next week. The Harrisburg Intelligencer made inquiry at the proper quarter, and learns that the Canal Commissioners are making every exertion to open the Canals by the first week in April, and that if no freshets should occur to produce breaches, they are confident that the several lines will be in order for transportation from the 1st to the 10th of March, certainly not later than the last mentioned day.

SELLING BY WEIGHT.—The Board of Trade of this city have recommended to our merchants generally to sell by weight and not by measure. A bushel of weight for a bushel of clover seed, and 56 pounds for the bushel of corn, leaving wheat as it is, at 60 pounds.

[illegible]The following table of the number of pounds allowed to the bushel of different articles of trade, has been established by the Legislature of this State, and is recommended by many Whigs, 60 pounds, Beans, 60. Potatoes, 60. Rye, 56. Flax seed, 56. Timothy seed, 57. Buckwheat, 52. Oats, 34. Barley, 48. Castor Beans, 50. Oats, 34. Peas, 60. Blue Grass Seed, 14. Dried Peaches, 33. Dried Apples, 24. Stone Coal, 70.

SENATORS IN DELAWARE.—The House of Representatives of this State, on Friday week, passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in Delaware, by a vote of 34 to 14 yeas to nays. (What course the Senate is likely to take upon the bill is not stated.

It is also stated that the Legislature has also passed a law, extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to one hundred dollars. Also, a law to enable the people of each county to decide by ballot, whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold within its limits.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.—The New York Tribune contains some extracts from the unanswered report of the Select Committee appointed by the last Legislature to inquire into the causes which led to the great cost of the enlargement of the Erie Canal; by this report it appears that the people have been plundered of millions of dollars by the dishonest practices of agents, contractors, engineers, and almost all others who had a hand in contracting when great State works. The report is to be published.

A HORRIBLE TALE.—Thousands of persons from far and wide congregated at Racine, (W. T.) on the 31 inst. to see Bedford hung, who has been under sentence for some time. The Sheriff announced to the assemblage that he had received from the utmost Judge a letter of the contents for thirty days, when regret, the reply of the Governor was carried through the streets, and hung as a rebel; cry for Bedford. They call this the "hanging bee."

MILDNESS LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—A supplement to the Mildness Law has been reported in the New Jersey Legislature. It provides that every one who hereafter while engaged in a duel, shall be killed in the course of age, and attached to a military company, shall pay fifty cents fine for the support of volunteer companies, to be collected by distress and sale, and in default of goods, imprisonment of the Society of Friends are exempted from the law.

TO TEST THE WILMOT OR GALE CASE.—Thompson's Reporter gives the following test of the weight of gold coin, compared with American silver.—Half Eagle is equal in weight to 10 cents silver; Sovereign is equal in weight to 20 cents silver; Napoleon is a shade lighter than 20 cents silver; X Thaler is a shade lighter than 20 cents silver; X Guilder is equal in weight to 40 cents; Doubloon is equal in weight to $1.

Casualties.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

An unfortunate occurrence took place on the 19th inst. about half-past four o'clock in the morning, one mile below Guyandotte, Va. The new and splendid Cincinnati packet boat Newton, Captain A. G. Mason, one of the most powerful boats on the Ohio, ran into the California, a second class boat, rather slightly built, which was going down with a light load.

The L. N. was immediately backed, and the C. swung round. The Newton then ran up to her ladies' cabin, (fortunately no females were on board) made fast, and all hands used every exertion to save the passengers and property on the California.—Some stuck in five minutes, and a total loss. Very little saved. No insurance on the boat, and probably none on the cargo, which was mainly Pittsburg manufactures.

Six persons were picked up out of the river by the N. and all others on board saved, except one Which boat was to blame, has not yet been determined

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Another steamboat explosion has occurred on the Mississippi. The Messrs left New Orleans on the 11th inst. Upon leaving Port Hudson next day, she burst her boilers, instantly killing Charles Martin, a fireman on the boat, and scalding several persons, among whom were two deck passengers. Several were slightly scalded, among whom was the clerk of the boat.

Items of News.

NEW COPYRIGHTS.—The U. S. Bank Note Reporter says —

"We caution our readers against the following new counterfeits—Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, altered to deceive—"A. Bank of America, N. Y., a fac simile of the original; the paper is rather coarse, engraving looks slightly blurred. The one we saw was from the Exchange Bank, Exeter, letter A. No. 4677, dated May 1st, 1846."

GRAIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier has taken to record an unusual fact in the commerce of Charleston. A parcel of Wheat from one of our upper districts has been taken this season, which we expect. The News also says that a considerable portion of South Carolina, is adapted to the production of Wheat.

PETTICOAT TELEGRAPH LINE.—The ingenious lover of the material finds no way of communication between this city and Pottsville being now complete, the posts will be immediately planted, and it is expected that the line will be in order to commence operations by the first of April.

SILK.—The King of Bavaria has authorized an association of ladies, formed for rearing silk-worms on the public grounds in Commune of Munich, to receive premises, as from the Queen. The Queen has taken the association under her patronage, and is to name the President. Its first meeting was held at Munich.

THE SCHUYLKENANA RIVER.—The Columbia Spy of Saturday says—"The Susquehanna is in early clear of ice. We understand that the scarcity of snow in the North will make it a matter of doubt whether or not lumber can be gotten out of the small streams."

IRON ORE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.—A correspondent of the Hagerstown News, states that the North Mountains, at the base of which Clearspring stands, has been discovered to contain ores of a rich quality, and it is thought in great abundance.

A LEGAL DELIVERY.—Judge Strawbridge, of New Orleans, recently decided that the landing of goods on the Levee from a vessel, and a notice to the consignee to that effect, was a legal delivery so far the Bill of Lading.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—A married woman, in Fall River, Mass. paces old, was delivered of a pair of twins boys last week. The mother exclaimed "Good God! They are all doing well.—*Newport Daily News.*

LOST.—Forty-one vessels, chiefly freighted with bread stuffs for Great Britain, have been lost at sea since October. The New York Commercial assumes this to mean totally lost and abandoned.

GOOD PAY.—In a case tried in a Fanioun court, recently, it came out that M. Alexander Duman is paid fifteen cents a line for romances written for the newspapers.

AN EBRON CORRECTION.—The dividend of the Ebron and Delaware Bridge Company, declared on the 1st inst. for the preceding five months, was three per cent—not eight, as first reported.

TAX FAMINE.—The Dublin Evening Post says that it is certainly within the mark in stating at least fifty thousand persons perish daily from hunger in Ireland.

Religious News.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Moses C. White, of the New York Conference, and Rev. J. D Collins of the Mc Kenzie Conference, have been appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Mission to China, will probably sail in April.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—The Catholic Almanac states that the number of Catholic Priests in the United States is eight hundred and thirty-four, being an accession of ninety-eight in one year; also that the Catholic population is two millions—therefore, seventy-two of which were erected this year.

Clippings.

☞ In the State of Georgia the manufacture of flour is steadily on the increase, and is said to be fast supersending northern flour. A few days since shipments of 350 barrels were made from Savannah for Europe.

☞ A fisherman in the Bangor (Me) market had, on Wednesday week, the largest codfish ever brought to the market. It weighed twenty-two pounds, and measured four feet eight inches in length.

☞ The Paris papers received by the Norah bands say "We cannot estimate at less than 200,000,000 francs, the sum we must pay for corn from the United States, the Black Sea, and the Levant."

☞ A concert was given in the Tabernacle, New York, on evening or two since, at which five hundred children sang together. It must have been a delightful concert.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Stephenson has invented a three cylinder locomotive engine, of which the result is so great that it starts off like an arrow from a bow.

☞ Six companies of the Virginia Regiment are till at Fortress Monroe, awaiting transports. Three of the number are mounted, and others dismounted.

☞ The Des Moines Whig notices the murder, by hanging, of a young man named Connell Groom, who had killed a man named Hall.

☞ Dungeon City is inhabited by five hundred souls, and contains eighty houses. Three years ago its site was occupied by a forest.

☞ The story of one of Mr. Ritchie's sons need to every fair, and our jobbers are now fully employed.

DEATH AND BURIAL.—The Boston Courier says 400 bids Rail Breakstone, at 8c per lb; 40 cents Bengal lb. $24 L 30.

☞ FISHERIES.—Sales of 1000 lbs Western, at 3½@3¾.

FISH.—There is a moderate demand for Fish Mackerel at $11 25 per bbl; $4 50 per half bbl. No. 1 Shore $17@18; No. 2 do $15; No. 3 do $13. The receipts have been light.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for vessels for freight is very active. Twelve vessels of various classes, are now engaged to load with cotton for Liverpool, and the Mediterranean at 5-16d per lb. Two vessels for Boston, one of which has been taken up at 6c 6d, and the other at 5c 6d per bbl. Flour—Engaged 3,000 bbls Rail Breakstone, at 8c per lb; 40 cents Bengal lb. $24 L 30.

☞ The Americus Baptist Missionary Union has raised during the year $60,000, and sent out eleven missionaries.

☞ In Wisconsin, the bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment, has been defeated in the Senate by one majority.

☞ Flour sunded recently five cents per barrel in Boston on Saturday after the receipt of the Caledonia's news.

☞ Four thousand German emigrants arrived at Galveston, Texas during the quarter ending December 31, 1846.

☞ A London letter says that Mrs Fanny Kemble Butler has one or two plays on hand, written by herself.

☞ Snow has been seen in Pennsylvania [illegible] in twenty years.

☞ The steamship Cambria brought about two millions of specie to the United States her present trip.

☞ An effort is now being made in New York to afford relief to the starving people of Ireland.

☞ The total receipts of the Colonization Society during the past year were $39,000.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania [illegible] more than sixty-two Indian tribes.

From Harrisburg.

PENN. LEGISLATURE.

We have gleaned the following items from the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Mr. McMinn submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so changing the laws relative to granting divorces as to confine the granting thereof to the Judiciary of the Commonwealth—which resolution prevailed.

The bill supplementary to the act authorizing the construction of an outlet lock at Wells' Falls, on the Delaware division, was taken up in the Senate, and on second reading Mr. Williamson moved to change the location of the outlet lock to Black Eddy, which was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 14.

A bill has passed to provide against damages from gun cotton. (This bill provides that no gun cotton shall be introduced into Philadelphia, or placed in storage therein, in greater bulk or quantity in any one place than as permitted by ordinance regarding gunpowder, for any violation of this act all the laws in relation to gunpowder are to be enforced, as though the words "gun cotton" were in those laws.)

The Supplement to the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which authorizes the municipal corporations of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, the city corporations included, to subscribe for shares in the capital stock of said Railroad Company, passed the House by a vote of 47 to 37.

The Speaker of the Senate read a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, declaring a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, relative to a law when convicted and pardoned, or pardons granted since the 1st day of January, 1845, to February 1, 1847. The aggregate in this period is one hundred and seven—a large portion of which were grants of pardon. There were eighty-five pardons granted by the governor, and seven only for the purpose of restoring citizenship.

A resolution approving of the appropriation of $500,000 by Congress in aid of Ireland, has been passed by the House, yeas 80, nays none.

A Message was received from the Governor in relation to Ireland, recommending "the immediate adoption by the Legislature of such measures as will place within the reach of affliction in so heavily afflicted country."

The bill to amend the charter of the Lehigh Navigation Bank has been taken by a vote of 17 years to 2 nays. It only now needs the Governor's signature to become a law.

Bank Note List.

☞ Same as last week, with the exception of

Waynesburg, (Pa.) 1 dis.
Susquehanna county bank, (Pa.) 1 dis.
West Branch, (Pa.) 1 dis.
Wyoming, (Pa.) 1 dis.
Relief Notes, (Pa.) 1 dis.

SUGAR CROPS.—There is nothing more trying to the temper than a crop of sugar-cane, during a dry place. Heat ratifies the blood quicker as the circulation is more rapid, consequently more perspiration. Indeed, these hunters which should pass off by the skin are thrown back upon the system, causing fever, headache, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, &c. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will relieve all these complaints, the usual symptoms of reaching cold.

A DEAD DELIVERY.—Judge Strawbridge, of New Orleans, recently decided that the landing of goods on the Levee from a vessel, and a notice to the consignee to that effect, was a legal delivery so far the Bill of Lading.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—A married woman, in Fall River, Mass. paces old, was delivered of a pair of twins boys last week. The mother exclaimed "Good God! They are all doing well.—*Newport Daily News.*

GET RID OF THAT GOITRE.

MANY persons labor under the mistaken idea that Goitre or Bronchocele, (or swelling of the throat,) is a disease only to be removed by a surgical operation. This is a great error, as it is a disease that can be cured by medicine, and often death, from pressure on the wind-pipe has been the result of the operation. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is a remedy established from the success by those persons who have used it, and the Proprietor has in his possession certificates of cures when properly used, so that the sure grave half and the Goitre is a fact that can be proved. The tumor will begin to diminish in size, and gradually become absorbed and entirely disappear in a short time.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION OF DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27th, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne—Sir,—Your Expectorant, I consider, an unrivalled article for the cure of Jayne's Expectorant, than of any which I have used. It is the best for the human system, and produces the most speedy and greater [illegible] in a diagreeable manner. It does not [illegible] the stomach and nauseate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite. I have used it in numerous cases of Consumption, which have been tried by the faculty. In a word, it is what you say it is—the Great Pulmonic Remedy. I am [illegible] to use it in my practice, and shall continue to do so. I remain, Sir, your friend and obedient servant, THOMAS HANCHAM, M. D. Dr. Hancham, we are informed, resides at No. 3 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. feb 17 3t

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

REMARKS—Business, generally, during the week, have been doing a good business. Breadstuffs and Cotton have suffered a slight decline, or rather broken prices, and Provisions have been in a state of arrival from England may bring news of a decline there. Groceries and Provisions are dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand since our last has been small, and chiefly confined to the retail trade. Large quantities are daily arriving, and stocks are accumulating in our warehouses there not being sufficient room for them to carry it all. In the early part of the week sales to the extent of 5000 bbls were made at $5 37½ per bbl. Prices have since declined, and are now quoted at $5 25, at which rate we hear of sales exceeding 6000 bbls. Of this amount several hundred barrels of Penn. were sold at our decline per barrel. 1000 bbls were sold at our last report at $4 75, which is the ruling price. Corn Meal is rather dearer, and we hear of sales at recent quotations, $4 75, but understand that lots to the amount of 10,000 bbls, could have been sold at $4 62½@4 75, to be delivered in all of March.

GRAIN.—The market is nearly or quite bare of good Wheat, and for such prime lots as are left, 1 30 is the extreme rate, to the amount of 7000 bushels have been sold at $1 30@1 40; Southern $1 25. There is a fair demand for Rye, small sales at 80 cts. The demand for Corn has been good, and prices have ruled high. Sales have been effected within the range of our quotations. Pennsylvania, land, 60c. Southern 60@62 cts. Oats are in fair demand, and prices have ruled steady. Sales have been sold at 44c, at which we quote; Southern 40c. Pennsylvania 42@43c. Barley is in demand, and prices moderate sales. Moss is held at $1@1 50, and Prime Timothy at $2 50@3 00. Flaxseed is in demand, and sold at $1@1 06. Clover is 7@7½ cts. Timothy 2@2½ cts.

COAL.—The demand that at present exists, is confined to for future delivery, at the opening of navigation in the Spring. Sales of Lehigh, large, at $4 87½; Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 75; and Red and White at $4 62½.

COFFEE.—There has been an active demand for the past week, and prices are firmly held. Sales of 300 bags Rio at 8c, and 500 Laguayra within our range.

COTTON.—Some holders have given way to their prices during the week, and we now quote 5 lower than last week. Sales of 200 bales at 5@5½ cts.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—The stock of goods on hand is very fair, and our jobbers are now fully employed.

DRUGS AND DYES.—The demand has been to [illegible] bbls Rail Breakstone, at 8c per lb; 40 cents Bengal lb. $24 L 30.

☞ FISHERIES.—Sales of 1000 lbs Western, at 3½@3¾.

FISH.—There is a moderate demand for Fish Mackerel at $11 25 per bbl; $4 50 per half bbl. No. 1 Shore $17@18; No. 2 do $15; No. 3 do $13. The receipts have been light.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for vessels for freight is very active. Twelve vessels of various classes, are now engaged to load with cotton for Liverpool, and the Mediterranean at 5-16d per lb. Two vessels for Boston, one of which has been taken up at 6c 6d, and the other at 5c 6d per bbl. Flour—Engaged 3,000 bbls Rail Breakstone, at 8c per lb; 40 cents Bengal lb. $24 L 30.

FRUIT.—1000 boxes Fruity Oranges and Lemons sold at $1 50@3 00 per box. 1000 cases Currants at 5½@6c per lb. 500 do Raisins at $1 75@1 80. Dried Peaches, $4 [illegible]@4 25 per bushel, and Apples, dried, $1@1 12½.

HIDES.—A cargo of Laguayra arrived this week, which remain unsold, and have been stored.

HIDE.—The stock of the week is [illegible] 1000 lbs Juvenile Fly, at 9 @9 50 per ton, to be delivered at the opening of the navigation. The quotations are for Hides in exchange of with the present state of the market.

LEAD.—No change. Sales at $4,50, or the usual cards.

MOLASSES.—Since our last, sales of 1,000 bbls of New Orleans have been disposed of on terms not made public, but supposed to be at a considerable advance. We have no sales of New Orleans to report, but what little there is in market, is held at 28c.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine, Spirits, is held at 42c. Sales of 100 bbls at 44c. No other sales to report.

OILS.—Sperm Oil sells at $1,20@1,30; Linseed at 70c; White Shell cream; Lard Thick cream.

RICE.—Is in good demand. Sales at $4,50 per cwt, and will soon command a higher price.

SEEDS.—Have advanced. Sales of 1000 bushels Clover at $5,25@5,37½, principally the former price.

Timothy is held at $2,50@2,75, and Flaxseed $2 per bushel.

SPICES.—Sales of Nutmegs at $1,25@1,70 and Pepper at 7½@.

SPIRITS.—We have no alteration in the price of Brandy and Gin to notice. Whiskey, which sold in the early part of the week at 28@28c for bbls and bbls is now held at 27@27½c, at which we quote.

SUGAR.—Some holders ask an advance on former rates. Our operations give a fair exhibit of the market We notice sales of nearly 1000 bbls New Orleans at 7½ cts. 500 boxes Havana, brown, 6½c, and white 8¼ cts; 1000 bags Java fair to fine Rend. white, 7½c.

TALLOW.—Is held at 8½@9c. At former price sales have been made.

TEA.—Is there we have no change of importance to note. Some small sales have been made at an advance on our quotations.

TOBACCO.—Is without change. Sales of Kentucky leaf at 6½@7c.

WOOL.—The sales of the week have reached 100,000 lbs, at prices unchanged from our last report.

SALES OF STOCKS.

200 shares Mauch Canal,		17½@17
50 do Farmers' Bank,		89
45 do. Far. and Mec. Bank,		40
25 do Kensington Bank,		61
13 do Pittston Bank, Tunn		69
10 do Penn. Bank,		71
$11,000 State 5's,		97
$900 U. S. Loan, 1826,		104
$.000 Texas Tres. Notes,		104

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Monday.—Fast Cattle are in good demand. There were 1040 head at market, nearly all of which were sold at prices to suit buyers. Sales of 1000 head at 5@5½ cts per lb for Cows and Calves—There were 1000 head at market, all of which sold at $14,75 each for Lambs; at $14,50 each for Sheep; at $14,50@15 each. Hogs have advanced to $6,75@7 per 100 lbs—at which 1000 head were sold. Cows—There were 150 head at market, all of which sold at $14,75 each for Lambs; at $14,50 each for Sheep; at $14,50@15 each. Hogs—Sales at $6,50@6,62½ per 100 lbs.

Baltimore, Monday.—Beef Cattle—Moderate demand; weight, $5@5½; sold at $5@5,37½ per 100 lbs. Cows and Calves—Sales at $18@20 each. Sheep—Sales at $3@4 each. Hogs—Sales at $6,50@6,75 per 100 lbs.

New York, Monday.—Beef Cattle—Moderate demand; weight, $5@5½; sold at $5@5,37½ per 100 lbs. Cows and Calves—There were 150 head at market, all of which sold at $14,75 each for Lambs; at $14,50 each for Sheep; at $14,50@15 each. Hogs—Sales at $6,50@6,62½ per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKETS. Feb 20.—Ashes are selling steadily at $4,37½ for Pots, and $5,50 for Pearls

Cotton—The market is still lacking. The sales are very small, but at declining rates.

Flour—The market is moderate, only 2 to 3000 bbls a day, ranging from $7,12½@7,37 for Genesee and $6,75@7 for Ohio. Canal Corn—Sales of 10,000 bushels at 80c. Delaware was giving 78c cents for the same quality. Rye—Sales at 80c. Oats—Sales at 45c. Pork—Sales of 1000 bbls at $14,75. Beef—Sales of 500 bbls at $8,50@9,50 for Country mess; at $10,50@11 for Repacked do; at $12@13 for Extra do; at $14@15 for Prime mess; at $15@16 for Prime Repacked do. Lard is selling at 9½@10c. No change in Pickled Meats.

Whiskey—The market is very firm. Sales of 1000 Maumee bbls. 2000 Southern Hhs. 1100 Slaughtered do. 1000 do. Rye.

Rice—Sales of 50 tierces at $4,75 for common.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Excerpts for the Saturday Evening Post from the Postmaster's Books.

February 16, received from

H. Antoye	$2 00	J. Pennington	2 00
H. Shafer	1 00	J. Shaner	2 00
J. Hall Smith	1 00	B. Bates	2 00
J. P. Steiner	1 00	B. Davis	2 00
W. M. Brown	1 00	Mrs. M. Maury	2 00
A. French	2 00	R. H. McFaddin	2 00
J. Hall	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
J. E. Mallonay	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
J. Hall	1 00	L. Lee	1 00
J. Hall	1 00	H. Quickell	1 00
B. N. Allen	1 00	M. Brown	1 25
A. N. Rogers	1 00	J. Hamilton	2 00
A. N. Rogers	1 00	Dennett & Beach	1 00
J. P. Brown	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
J. P. Brown	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
A. Reid	1 00	B. D. Lawrence	2 00
		February 17.	
H. Blackwell	1 00	J. Ewing	5 00
J. Hall	1 00	J. Harper, Jr.	1 00
R. G. Berman	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
R. G. Berman	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
J. Hall	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
J. Hall	1 00	J. Hall	1 00
J. Hall

Selected Poetry.

THE DOVE.

[The following beautiful poem seems to have been written as a reply to Mr. Poe's "Raven." It is the production of a female correspondent of the "Portland Inquirer." of this city:]

'Twas midnight! solemn, dark and deep!
And visibly I had entered sleep,
When soon with pain, with anguish mov'd,
Hope, fruth and patience, nearly lost,
I heard a sound, a gentle coo,
Hovering the solemn stillness round,
A soft and cheering voice I knew,
Melting the silence more profound.

I tended my breath—again it came;
My heart how beat! still the same!
Low, gentle murmur met my ear,
Approaching nearer and more near;
A single sound, yet soft and clear,
And strongly fraught with memories dear.

A flood of clear and silver light
Then burst upon my enraptured sight,
Filling my little chamber quite,
And in that light a bird was seen,
Not "grim and black, with ominy mien,"
But purely white and gentle;
With look so mild and dentled;
A lovely bird with plumage white,
In fact calm, still, and clear downright!

Pinning a moment round my head,
It rested opposite my bed,
Upon a slender scroller
Then Heathen Gods, and hollow,
Then Heathen bodies, whose rotten eyes
Beneath them still in Paradise—
Then leaving, not a cent poorer sight,
Tell where the land of beauty lies

There sat the radiant, white-winged bird—
I listened, but no sound was heard—
And then I spoke—"Sweet bird," I said,
"From what far country hast thou fled?
"From what far country hast thou fled?
Whence can'st thou any hope derive
Can'st thou bring aught my soul to cheer?
Hast thou a message, gentle dove?"
And the bird answered, "God is love!"

"They tell me so," I mildly said,
"But joy has flown and fled,
And I am sick and sad weary,
And life is long and dark and dreary—
Think not thy words my spirit move!"
Still the bird answered, "God is love!"

"I have no family here to love,
And some who fondly once me may,
Are sick and sad and suffering,
While I am weak and unavailing,
Each for the other grieves and toils
To any the more that fill her cares
Why comes not comfort from above?"
Firmly but meekly came the love
Distinctly answered, "God is love!"

I started up—"The world," I said,
"Though faithful it does seem unkind,
Is full of crime and misery now,
What aim or many a haggard brow
The weather would be closely scored,
Storm trouble at the tyrant's word,
The hearth-stone ruined—and—and—"
Why art thou fit allowed to be?"
He raised his head, and softened love,
In though my boldness he'd reprove,
Then bowed and answered, "God is love!"

"Forgive," I said, in a meek mind,
"I would I were again a child,
I've wandered from the heavenly track,
And it is late to journey back;
My wings are clipped, I cannot soar,
I am a mortal now, but o'er and o'er,
My feeble wings I raise in vain—
I flutter only to fall again!"
In low but earnest tones the dove
Still softly answered, "God is love!"

"Then—and at last—my mission—ended—
My soul is strongly, deeply moved!
My heart grows lighter—may I roll
Within upon earth fulfil,
Pausing my love to God unseen,
By doing all my duty here?
Shall past sweetness be forgiven,
And shall we every one in Heaven?"
He spread his wings, that radiant dove,
And cheerily answered, "God is love!"

"Thanks, heavenly messenger," I cried,
"Remain that picture still beside;
Surrounded by the light of truth,
Companion sweet for solemn youth;
Then blessed type of Love and Peace;
My Home, and Faith how it will increase.
He rose near me, gentle love,
I knew I had that "God is love!"

Original Essay.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[As we expressed ourselves favorable, some weeks ago, to the main principles of a Bill then before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "AN ACT TO CURE TO MARRIED WOMEN THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY," we do not feel at liberty to refuse an insertion to the following calm and ably written article upon the subject. We would add, however, for the information of our readers, that the Act in question was negatived by a decided majority. Passing over some preliminary remarks of our correspondent, we shall begin at once with his arguments:—]

First: I think such legislation would be unjust to the husband in depriving him of the use of the wife's property; while subjecting him to her pecuniary liabilities. The matter what may be the amount or nature of the wife's indebtedness, the marriage, ipso facto, the husband imprisons for life for the whole. Moreover, he is bound to support her during the coverture. Whatever indebted was she may incur for the necessaries of her comfortable liberal maintenance, he is to discharge. Would the contemplated legislation, then, be "so fair and reasonable," as you have without making any comment for the husband's exemption from these liabilities? I leave you to infer the character of the legislation necessary for the discharge of the husband, and the consequences resulting from interference with this delicate relationship. Under present circumstances of the wife incur a debt, the husband must look to its payment: he must face the sheriff, give the bail, or repair to prison. He must go into court to contest the justice of the claim: he must fee the lawyer, and abide the "law's vexations." The wife sits sagely at home: she is not required even the little one her vanity: she still paid her shopping is uninterrupted. The domestic hearth is not disturbed by the rude presence of the bailiff the domestic routine is not broken up by the mailing of counsel and the "weight of the mighty." But reverse the position: the law gives the wife the sole "use and enjoyment of her own property and, as the equitable consequence of that privilege, receive her pecuniary fee for her own debts and maintenance. She buys a hundred dollar bonnet or a five hundred dollar shawl: pay-day rolls around: she calls on the husband to charge the debt: her husband is not, and ought not to be, under such a law responsible: the creditor is forced to begin suit, where can be the use of advantages of the proposed system? If one lady out of twenty, on an average, after going through the turmoil and vexation of a single suit—after facing sheriffs and constables, lawyers and judges—would not surrender her separate use and enjoyment, and petition for the repeal of the law, they possess more fortitude and philosophy, than with all my admiration for "the brave and better half of creation" I am disposed to attribute to them.

Secondly. If the principle be "so fair and reasonable," when applied to the wife's separate property, it must be so when applied to her separate earnings, and this would involve the same injustice to the husband. It would deprive him of the proceeds of her labor while he would be bound to support her during the performance of that labor.

Thirdly. It would occasion innumerable jealousies, heart-burnings and strife, and open a wide door to litigation. In how many instances would it be impossible to distinguish the property of the wife from that of the husband, even where they alone might be concerned, and how greatly would those difficulties be increased when others should become interested—creditors—heirs—legatees. It seems to me that such a law would have a strong, if not certain tendency to destroy all conjugal harmony.

Fourthly. Such a law would inevitably operate to produce frauds. The creditor seeking to subject his debtor's property to the satisfaction of his claim, would be met by the constant claim of the wife, too often fraudulent: the fair dealer seeing him with whom he was about to trade in the ostensible possession of property, would trust him on the faith of it possession: the nervous officer, distraining for his taxes, would seize upon property claimed by the wife and in all these and many more cases frauds would arise, tending to destroy the peace of families and compromise the characters and feelings of our wives, our mothers, our daughters.

Fifthly. Before such a law should be adopted, it ought plainly to appear that the wife is a safer depository of her property than the husband. Much has been said, and justly said, of the confidence which the fair sex repose, about fraudulent husbands wasting the estates of their wives; but I have yet to learn that such fruitless husbands are the exception and not extraordinary ones. It will doubtless hardly be contended that the education and mode of life of females qualify them better than males for the duties of financiers than those of their fathers, husbands and sons.

Moreover the laws now afford sufficient protection to the wife, if the necessary steps be taken to invoke that protection. The English Courts, the Courts of Equity of the United States, and the courts of all the States, so far as I am advised, recognize the validity of marriage settlements, and always sustain them, when established by fraud and unaccompanied by anything which may militate against the rights of others. The execution and registry of a trust deed will deprive the husband of all power to appropriate his wife's personal property to his own use; and the laws of all the States, I believe, disable him from claiming her real estate except by her own consent.

When a wife becomes entitled to property after marriage, in almost every instance, the husband has to apply to a Court of Equity to obtain that property; and under such circumstances the principles of the English Courts is to refuse him relief until he secures a reasonable portion for her benefit. How in the country of either could she adopt this practice I am unable to say: but the Court of Appeals of Virginia lately carried that doctrine to its fullest extent in the interesting case of Brevaring vs. Headley, (36 Robbin's Reports 340.)

It must appear, therefore, that such a law as that now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is not only unnecessary but dangerous. Nothing but this belief would induce me—as I am opposed to almost anything purporting to be for the benefit of the ladies; but sincerely imagining that this law would be productive of more injury than benefit to society at large I oppose it, although I am truly a

LADY'S MAN.

Selected Sketch.

AN AFFECTING TALE.

McCulloch Rangers, after a hard day's ride, had bivouacked one night last summer in a beautiful mesquit grove between Reynosa Viejo and Camargo, a heavy rain had fallen during the night, and went from a surprise, while the steep banks of the Rio Grande several the same purpose of the enemy. The horses had all been secured, fed and carried, the first relief of the guard posted, and the Rangers, after drinking their coffee, were stretching about on their blankets, spinning long yarns of their adventures, when Bill Dean told a story that wound up the entertainment of the evening. It described just, tance, and caused an outbreak at the termination that cause sigh stampeding the entire cavallada. Bill had joined McCulloch's men at the trip, and the recollection of his humorous tale about chasing the pemire fire a mile and a half, trying to cook his horse meat, secured him a most patient hearing.

Those who know anything about the emigration of Genesee into Texas, are well aware that these lands of theirs have made a Indian Point, near Port Lavaca, a grand rendezvous before leaving for the interior settlement of New Braunfels, or the frontier stations on the Pierdenales or the Llano, or the Salvalve. Bill said that he visited the Point last spring, when some five thousand Germans were encamped there, and was present at one of the most thrilling and heart-rending scenes it had ever been his lot to witness. So far as his individual knowledge went, neither ancient nor modern history made mention of any case which might be considered as any where near parallel.

Among the emigrants, remarked Dean, was a young, pretty, red-cheeked girl, the pride of the party, who strutted out alone and free as a gaily wild flowers in the chapparel. Her ramblings carried her farther than she intended, and when she turned to retrace her steps she found that she was lost, poor thing—bewildered and perplexed in a tangled maze. In vain she tore to recollect the precious and the right road, and at last, quite tired, sat down to cry. Sleep it soon came over her, and she slept. Sleep it soon came over her, and she slept. Sleep it soon came over her, and she slept